OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS. [PUBLIC-No. 2.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representutives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, respectively appropriated towards the military service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and for the objects following, that is to say -

For the pensions to the Revolutionary Pensioners of the United States, one million three hundred and fifty two thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For the invalid and half pay pensioners, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For pensions to the widows and orphans, twelve thousand dollars. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sums, respectively, shall be paid out of any

money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN' Vice-President of the United States and

President of the Senate. APPROVED--January 18, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

MR. POPE'S SPEECH.

The following is the Speech delivered by Mr. POPE, at the dinner given to the Lt. Governor and the Mercer representation in the last Legislature, on the 9th instant, at Harrods-

The regular toasts having been drank, and the company having heard that Mr. P. had arrived in town, on his way home he was invited and received with much civility: And the following toast was given by the company:

"OUR GUEST, JOHN POPE, ESQ. His exertions to effect an adjustment of our difficulties, by a compromise of the dispute respecting the Judi- reorganizing act was unconstitutional and that ed, and the contest might be protracted for many the last Legislature. We have now two appelpeace and good order of both parties "

Upon which Mr Pope rose and addressed the company, in substance, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have accepted your obliging invitation, and reciprocate the feelings and sentiments it indicates.

I should have felt some embarrassment in attending, but for the respectful and special terms in which your invitation was given. You very properly recognize, in your invitation, the differ ence between us on the great question that agi tates the country; but solicit me to meet you upon the ground of a compromise of our judicial troubles, without any violation of principle. Oth er topics connected with the occasion having been disposed of, I avail myself with pleasure of this opportunity of presenting myself before you, and of expressing my feelings and views in relation to the subject to which your invitation particularly refers. I am the more inclined to do so. that my sentiments may not be misunderstood here or else where. I am not so much of a Pharisee as to be afraid to mix with publicans and sinners. You will not suppose that I mean any personal disrespect, but take it as an intimation that I consider you sinners on the great question which divides us. At this afflicting crisis of our public affairs, I think we ought to commune and reason together, discard all mere party objects. and animated by no other consideration than love of country, endeavor to restore harmony and a regular administration of justice. Justice and good order are the end of civil society. I have from the commencement of this arduous struggle with openness and zeal, contested the right of the legislature to pass the re-organizing act, or to remove the Judges in any other mode, than by address or impeachment. These principles, I owe it to my own character, to the feelings of my friends and constituents, to state that I will not be provoked to abandon or violate by any denunciations or assaults upon my feelings or political standing, however wanton or malignant. I take this occasion to declare, that my efforts against the new court, were in concert with the old court men, and every proposition to end the contest, was the result of colsultation with some of them. The last effort I made at the close of the session was induced by the solicitude and request of two prominent old court members of the House of Represegtatives: and if the bill was not precisely in the form expected, it was the best I could obtain. No new court member had any part or lot in this project until the bill was introduced by myself into Senate.

I offered it on the evening of the day before that fixed for the final adjournment of the Legislature, and despatch was indispensable to its passage through the Senate in order to produce a

six Judges, three old and three new ones, the gard for the good of their country, but it is ethe new court, or re-organizing act should be re- the Judiciary or rather the Judges, with a politi-\$1,500. It further expressly provided, that Boyle respect for the laws and public authority, tends Owsley and Mills were to be three of the six to disorder, confusion and civil commotion .judges. Boyle chief justice, all to be commis- There is a degree of uneasiness, anxiety and painsioned by the Governor. After it was introdu- ful suspense among the people from which they ced the names of the old judges were stircken out, ought to be relieved without delay. This angry and a pledge given by some of of the Senators, struggle disturbs the regular business of the counfriends of the Governor that the arrangement try; it taxes the people in various ways. Citishould be confirmed and contemplated in the zens of other states are deterred from settling a

it at once; but the objection to the commissions I considered a mere pretence to disguise other motives. The erroneous impressions with regard manded of conflicting parties a compromise with to this bill have their origin in the habits of think- out violating any important principle to give reing among gentlemen of the bar. There were pose to their country this is one. This is a moin the majority of the house of representatives | ment when duty and patriotism require us to yield many lawyers of fine and promising talents, in-dustriously engaged in their profession. Upon pride of opinion and consistency cannot yield on first entering a legislative body they incline too either side. - Some men are against any compromuch to have things done according to the forms mise, they must have things done precisely to and rules observed in courts of justice, and are their notions without regard to the opinions or from habit ready to except or demur to every notions of others. This is an unfortunate temper bill that does not present the matter in issue selfor members of a popular assembly men may eundam formam, in accordance with the technical | be too yielding or too tenacious to be safe or sestriking example of this. He was very trouble- principles ought not to be yielded. They should the Kentucky legislature, but discovered his er- compromise must exist or nothing can be done. ror and became one of the most valuable legisla- Suppose in the next Legislature a part of the feated or renounced, and abandoned by the very born Yes, this magnificent instrument was the ting new commissions, than the other side. move all doubt of their authority with all parties, feeling in the most enlightened, virtuous, patri- olation of the constitution, and the rest is matter in the country, new commissions were to be given otic and august body, with Washington at their of discretion and duty. Will it be seriously conold or new, or both, was a matter of very minor convention were long engaged in the mighty Judges is unconstitutional? A proposition to reconsideration; the substantial objects of the peo- work impeded by contrariety of views, state move or dispense with them without impeachple would have been attained if satisfied with the pride and interest; they at last by mutual yield-ment or address might be objected to, but to conhave been passed with an understanding with chor of our political safety. When about to ful authority can hardly be deemed unconstituthe Governor, that he would conform to the views | separate it is said a distinguished member of that | tional. If the legislature have a controll over of the Legislature. This informal course of set- body whose words were those of wisdom, rose the salaries of the Judges, the provision declarthing the controversy, has its sanction in the ex- and observed to the Convention that they had at ing that their salaries shall commence at the actraordinary necessity of the case. Some may last made a constitution to which every member ceptance of their commissions, cannot be quespretend they were afraid to trust the Governor; had objections, none approved it in all its pro- tioned on constitutional ground. If then these seriously urge that as a ground of objection to its defects to the people, it must be rejected. the measure, whatever may be their opinions of

the present incumbent. It is urged by some and the position is assumed to the new court doctrine so much controverted object to particular parts of the bill, and yet relast summer. My bill contained no section or fuse an opportunity to amend or modify the ob-This is copied from the act of ninety two, which | nity to make it, obviate the appearance of objecfor the contrary, and those who insist, that my ty, a respectful consideration of the subject, journment, I verily believe we could have ob-

the house of representatives. Confident that if and it is but two true that they are often impellboth parties were willing to settle the contest with ed more by selfish and ambitious views than a reother features of the bill, could be so modified as qually true, that the great majority of the people to obviate all reasonable objections on both on both sides are honest, and no party struggle is sides. The bill, as I introduced it, provided that more to be lamented, than one which identifies pealed, and the laws in force before its passage cal party. Every friend to his country ought revived. It next provided, that the court of ap- to make haste to end such a contest as soon as peals, (meaning the constitutional court, as con- practicable. And he should close it in a manner tended for by us) should consist of six judges until best calculated to banish jealonsies, give satisreduced to four by death or otherwise-no va | faction to all and inspire a general confidence in cancy to be filled until reduced to four; and until the judiciary of his country. A continuance of that event the salary to be \$1,200 and afterwards this str ggle wounds our social felicity, relaxes mong us, and many of our own citizens disconten-The bill was then refered to a select commit-ted with this unsettled state of things are dispotee, and that committee adopted a substitute for sed to seek a more tranquil region. Shall not it, making several alterations, the most material minor points be waived and technical objections of which were, that the salary was reduced from disregarded to redeem this people from such a \$1,200 to \$1,000 the salary to commence upon calamitous condition? Both the new court and the acceptance of the commissions. Both these old court will progress with business in the amendments I resisted, but was overruled. Had spring. In the new court there are about six this proposition been met in the house of repre- hundred causes and in the old between 2 and 300 sentatives, in the temper and spirit of conciliation and increasing - some appealing to one tribunal, in which it was made by the Senate, this unpleas- and some to the other, and some to both-Judges ant struggle could have been ended without any and officers of inferior courts and the people diviolation of principle. Those who were opposed | vided as to the court to be obeyed. The difficulto additional judges were excusable in rejecting ties and embarrassments must increase in propor-

The late Col. Allen was a ful in deliberative bodies. Great and essential

He therefore admonished his bretheren to tell and accepted or not is only a question of expedithem it was the best that could be done. How lency. It is said however that this provision surdifferent the conduct of the very wise men in in some of the public prints, that this bill is an Kentucky assembled in council in the year 1825? other reorganizing measure; that it establishes a They spurn a compromise to give repose to the new court. Those who take this ground are people embroiled in the most distressing contest willing to misrepresent or have become converts that ever afflicted any state in this union. They expression to erect a new court, but states that | jectionable features. A member in his place "The court of appeals shall consist of six judges. read an amendment, and requested an opportuthe old court men have uniformly contended re- tion in the provision about commissions, and it fers to and recognizes the court as created by was refused. As I had contributed in some small the constitution. The new court men contended degree, to make the old court party the majoribill creates a new court, are converts to the new seemed to be due to me, but was certainly due to court doctrine It is well known that from the the senate who passed the measure in a spirit of commencement of the session, I insisted that we conciliation. Had the proposition been met in a ought not finally to adjourn until the question was | spirit of amity the Senate would I think have acsettled. I was willing to have a recess for three | ceded to any reasonable modification rather than | ted new Judges appointed, the salaries of the or four months, take the sober advice of our con- have incurred the responsibility of defeating it. | old Judges and the laws regulating their prostituents and return to end the contest. Could I Before I reported the bill to the House of Rep- ceedings repealed, so that it was difficult if not have controlled the majority of the House of Re- resentatives I furnished several members with impracticable for them to go on in the adminispresentatives in relation to the question of ad- an amendment, providing in substance, that noth- tration of justice As a consequence of this ing in the bill should be construed to admit that measure, one half perhaps a majority of the peotained a majority in both houses before April the old Judges were out of office, or removed by the state, were induced to believe, and next. I was not ambitious of a party triumph the reorganizing act, which from conversations great portion of them still believe, that the old merely for the sake of party. No, gentlemen, I with some of the members of the senate I believe Judges are out of office. Now, what had the bim. It is his intention to resign his station as was actuated by higher and more elevated con- would have been agreed to by that body-I did sovereign of this commonwealth, who disapproprolongation of the session until it could be acted siderations. Could we have been completely not deem it important, but was desirous o have ved of these measures at the polls, a right to de-

to be considered and discussed between the two of political parties in a state, the worst motives hazard in making alterations. On the subject lic mind—and whether a majority of one half or houses, after the subject should be placed before are often imputed to the leaders on both sides of compromise I must advert to the Missouri one third believe them out of office it might be free to exercise her sovereign will in relation to country. In such a state of things the honest slavery. On the other side it was insisted that Congress had the right to impose them. The to consideration The official stations of the No opinion advanced by men of good intelligence fidence of the people in the title of the Judges is more erroneous than that the Legislature can to office and power, were willing to restore that and act under the limitations of written constitu tions, can settle no principle. The practice and usage of Legislative bodies, and precedents long acquiesed in, may have an influence; but are not conclusive upon questions of constitutional power. In the American States principles are settled by the people in convention-The Legislature can in no manner annul, enlarge, abridge, or change the principles or powers established or granted, by that instrument.—The people have reserved | ceive the force of objections made by others, their constitution. If the Legislature can settle a principle then the Legislature of 1824 settled the question that they had the power to pass the settled by the legislature in 1825. If the act of one legislature cant controll another, it proves that none can settle a question of power, and hence it follows, that so far as a question of this sort, not cognizable before the judiciary can be settled except in convention it must be settled by the people by force or at the polls. The resistance displayed at the elections, to the new court law, decides the question or it is not settled, and therefore it is idle to talk of settling a principle by the legislature. It is of minor importance in what way or on what terms the new court law is repealed as the settlement of the principle point. is the popular decision which will deter any future legislature from renewing the reorganizing some to the house with nice exceptions to bills be maintained regardless of consequences-but lact. Unless the people change their opinion, a for two thirds of the first session of his service in within the pale of cardinal principles a spirit of thing very improbable, the attempt will never again be made. This view of the subject must satisfy every man of reflection, that although one tors of our state. Lawyers udder the influence members should be opposed to adding a Judge, mode of repeal may be prefferable to another; of professional habits, regard, too much, modes a part far adding one, a part two, and another yet the form or manner of doing it is very immaand forms, whereas the common sense matter of part for adding three, and each member should terial as regards the settling of the principle. fact man and the statesman look more to prac- pertinaciously adhere to his own opinion, the con- To undo in the best mode practicable the new ciary, merits the approbation of the friends of the judges could only be removed by impeach peace and good order of both parties?

The new court party considered authority, and of the same opinion. The constitution of the U- as to that branch of our government, we may be ered the old judges out of office, and many of nited States, which has excited the wonder and said to be in a state of anarchy, from which it is the old court thought so too, but that they were demmanded the admiration of the enlightened the duty of every member of the community, improperly put out. The leading objects of the friends of freedom in all countries -that constitutive whether he be a public officer or private citizen, old court party were to repeal the new court | tion which has given the American Republic an lend his aid to deliver the commonwealth. The law, and to restore or maintain the old judges elevated rank in the scale of nations and is diffu- nature of the emergency & the necessity of the in office, in effect to resist and defeat the attempt | sing its benign and animating influence among | case warrants and indeed demands, a departure to get clear of them in that way. The effect of the oppressed of other countries, and awakening from the usual forms and mode of proceeding, in this bill would have been to repeal the new court them to a sense of their long lost rights—that indispensable, to restore the regular action of the and restore the constitutional court, with six constitution which binds together twenty four government. Both parties seem to consider the judges instead of three—the old judges to con- states of free people, and is destined to embrace subject of commissioning in a different light from tinue with the three added to them. The at- within its protecting and harmonizing influence that in which I view it. The old court party tempt to get clear of them would have been de- territories now unpeopled and millions yet un- have stronger reasons and motives for advoca men who attempted to remove them. To re- result of a compromise of opinion, interest and The Legislature are forbid to do any act invi-

Whether they acted under the head, that ever assembled under the sun. The tended that giving new commissions to the old additional judges. This bill if agreed to, would ling and concession gave birth to that sheet and firm them in their stations, and remove all doubtbut I presume that few gentlemen of candour will visions, and if when they returned they urged provisions in the bill about commissions are not unconstitutional, whether they should be given renders the principle in contest, that a measure which does not violate the constitution can surrender the constitution is a paradox which leave to others to explain. If the members o the legislature, would consider, that they are not omnipotent, and have no sovereign power to add to or take from the constitution " one jot or title, and that no declaration of theirs or any implica tion or inference furnished by their acts, can in any manner impugn or affect that sacred charter. this question would be freed from much difficulty & embarrassment. The question of constitutional power, if settled, has been settled by the people at the polls, against the re-organizing act They send their agents to the legislature, not to settle the principle, but to correct the errors and repair the mischief done. Let us then enquire what was done? a new court of appeals was erec-Waste of time in discussing minor object successful in both Houses. I should have been it made, to deprive the enemies of the bill of any mand of their public servants? Certainly to un-

tions, or the particular phraseology of the bill, | willing to have added one, or even two judges to pretext for opposition on account of the commis- do what had been disapproved of, and to give to would have been fatal to the measure. It seemthe appellate court, that it might not have the
ed to me better to leave subordinate provisions appearance of a party tribunal. In the conflict are in haste, and there was little time and some render their authority unquestionable in the pubquestion. On the one side it was contended, that expedient to give new commissions to remove Congress had no right to impose conditions, and doubt and it would be the duty of the Judges to that Missouri must be admitted into the Union, accept them if necessary to give repose to their excitement produced by that subject must be re Judges at a crisis like this, cannot release them collected by all-after a long and angry debate, from the performance of those duties, which in e compromise was made, Missouri admitted, and common with their fellow citizens they owe to the contested principle left unsettled as before. their country. If those who had shaken the consettle principles or questions in relation to the confidence, by furnishing them new and additionextent of their powers. They fall into this error, al evidence of their authority, could the Judges from not attending to the theory of our Govern- view it as an act of disrespect, or decline to acment Courts of justice from the nature of their | cept it, if it would give satisfaction to any portion organization and duties, and their greater stabil- of their countrymen. In this government all ity are in the habit of settling legal principles power is derived mediately or immediately from and rules of construction, to produce uniformity the people, and the laws and public authority in inferior tribunals, and to regulate the conduct are dependent on them for their maintainance and transactions of society; but Legislative bo- and execution. It is essential to a court of jusdies who pass and repeal laws from year to year, lice and to every public functionary, in order to command respect and obedience, that the people should have full faith in their authority. Suppose the authority of a court disputed, and their officer resisted and slain what prospect could there be of punishing the offender if the people and juries should be divided in opinion as to the authority of the court? I will not pretend that I deem new commissions absolutely necessary, but I must confesss I have not the sagacity to perto themselves the power of aftering or annulling lowe it to your senator to acknowledge that I feel indebted to him or his co-operation with me in the effort to quiet our country. He did it with hesitation and some refuctance. He was willing reorganizing act; and of course it could not be un- to repeal the new court and retain the old Judges, but at last assented to the proposition presented in my bill to produce public repose. 1 thought our side wrong to adjourn for twelve months, and if I could hope for success I would exhort the people throughout the state, to assemble together in their several counties, and call upon the Governor to convene the legislature in tarch or April next, for the purpose of settling this question, I regret the necessity of defending my course against many of those associated with me in this political struggle. The agency of some in producing this temporary excitement against me was probably induced by unworthy motives, but many I have no doubt acted under hasty and mistaken views of the subject.

Whatever may be the impression for the moment, I feel confident that the candid and dispas; sionate part of the community of all parties will be satisfied, that it would have been better to have ended the struggle, in the manner I proposed, than to leave the country in its present condition for another year.

Before I conclude permit me to repeat that I will not violate the principles I have advocated before my country and on the floor of the senate. nt I am sincerely disposed to settle th upon terms equitable, liberal and as satisfactory to all parties as practicable. I had another object in wishing an extraordinary convention of the legislature, I have been desirous to appropriate and throw into circulation for internal improvements the commonwealth paper received for stock in the State Bank and the public lands. leaving the calls received from debtors to be regularly burnt. The state could appropriate from six hundred thousand to one million of dollars for turnpike roads. I would continue the road from Middlecown (in Jefferson) to Lexington, from Maysville through Lexington Mercer Washington and Green in the direction to Nashville, and from Louisville via Bardstown to intersect the Nashville or Greenriver road. The work could be commenced in a short time at different points on those roads, three or four hundred thousand dollars now locked up in the bank could be put in circulation and active employment given to a great portion of our citizens. These roads could be completed to a great extent in the course of two or three years, during that time the commonwealth's money over and above the calls would be kept in active and profitable circulation. Besides other advantages the toll on these roads will furnish a valuable revenue to the government. I mentioned this subject in debate several times luring the last session, but our attention was so exclusively engrossed by the court question, that I fear no good thing of importance can be accomplished until that is disposed of. I fear, gentle, men, I have too long interrupted your festivity. Before I resume my seat I beg leave to give you a toast, A speedy restoration of order harmony and confidence to our distracted commonwealth upon terms equitable, liberal and satisfactory to our fellow citizens.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

RESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Fsq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shan. non and Capt. Levi L. Todd, Lexington Jan 27th, 1826-4-tf.

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

A RE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close he unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining courties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room lately occupied by col. Sharp, in Frankfort as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.

Dec 16th 1825-50-6m

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

TO THE FREEMEN OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: After a session of six weeks and three days, the most eveniful in the annals of our state, about to return to our homes and surrender the trust which has been confided to us, it becomes our painful duty, as faithful sentinels, to announce to you that "atl is not well." As the immediate representa tives of your interests, and organs of your will, constituting as we do, a large majority of the Honse of Representatives, it is our metancholly province to tell you, that these interests have been disregarded, and that will overruled by the influence of your Executive, and pertinacity of a majority o. your Senate. Your prayers for our success in the great onsiness of pacification in which we have toiling, have not prevailed. Untoward fortune, whom we could not control, and who was deaf to your voice has disappointed your anxious and reasonable expectations. Such was her magic spell, that with all our united exertions, we have been unable to re-invogorate our debilitated constitution and restore our land to peace. The circumstances under which we assem led here was auspicious and we were exhiterated with the dawnings of a bright and nappy era for Kentucky. But this was an honest confidence. The wild spirit of anarchy and of do minion, which has so long presided over our destimes, still lingers in our councils and controuts their issue. The political horizon which we were prepared to behold ere now, clear and serene, is yet lowring and portentious-That cheering sun whose light we were ready to hail, as the har inger of blessings for our devoted land, is still in eclipse. The torch of discord, still unextinthreatens more extensive desolation. Your Judiciary which should be the shield of the panuply of all, is still at the foot of its victors, disabled by the blow inflicted by a reckless majority whose forbearance your remonstrances could not command-whose uplifted arm your constitution could not for one moment suspend .- The "Pretenders"to office in the Court of Appeals as if driven to desparation by some unaccountable influence of chivalrous patriotism, or excessive love of money and power, still hang like an incubus on the bosom of your constitution, stifling her voice, paralizing her judicial arm, and stagnating ner most useful principles The "new court," the spurious off sgring of a caucus, still clings as with the grasp of death, to the judical column of your political fabric | economy, morality, inviolability of contracts, stabi resolving in its agony to tear it down, and either ity and instice in legislation; we believed that thes perish in its crush, or, surviving its fall, mount the ruins and stand a monument of its own unhallowed triumph and the prop and idol of its co-operating atrancient triumph over us and our principles party. And recent events indicate that this fungus excresence of legislation is to be nourished not only by your freasury, which it has already robbed of about \$8,000 -out, if necessary, by the blood of all government. By the alarming act of last session delying public opinion, to which it boastingly appealed, and which has denounced it as destitute of all colour of authority, manifests a fixed determination to decide your causes without your consent, or prevent a decision of most of them, by the constitutional court. Your records have been forcibly withheld from your legal clerk and for weeks were carried off and secreted, so that those interested in them were denied the privilege of having access war against all who shall attempt to enforce your will and aid your court in doing your business; and as you will have seen by a report of a committee of the House of Representatives, the Governor's Son, and other kindred spirits, with the presumed connivance of his Excellency, have made military preparations to carry this horrible threat and if you dare to defend your opinion, you are menaced with brutal force—the ultimate reason of despots; and are notified that your decision shall be re-

-if you value it as you should do, supremely--if you look to it as the palladium of your liberty-if right yourselves. Do not be lulled by a delusive sewhich if not promptly and resolutely met, will soon moral and political bondage.

the story of your wrongs and your sufferings, that we now appeal to you, but only to vindicate our selves from all the responsibility of this solemn crisis, and to call on you as the only supreme power in the commonwealth, to assert your rights, and by a proper exertion of your authority to avert the calamities with which it threatens to visit and desolate our country. What you have already endured under the administration of politicians who of the people, is seen by all and felt by all. You happy and distinguished state, and have but too desply felt its demoralizing and ruinous effects; you have seen the two contending parties, the one struggling to preserve, the other to destroy our constitution, exasperated to an extremity, that to many was alarming, to all humiliating. You have witnessed the distraction of neighbourhoods-and of families-the distruction of confidence-the depreciation of the paper, and consequent occasional banishment of the metalic medium-the inconstan cy, injustice and unconstitutionality of party legis lation; you have seen with regret, that this unnat urai and inglorious strife, had o engrossed public attention and inlisted the popular feeling, that the great interests of internal improvement and education, have been totally neglected- and that the regulation of our currency and our revenue, and the amelioration of our civil and criminal laws have scarcely been attempted; you have seen men struggling for power and office, regardless of the means of attaining them; sanctifying all their claims by a seeming devotion to the liberty of the people and and the supremacy of their will, and veryfying by their conduct, the jesuitical maxim that the end justified the means; you have seen them endeavouring to degrade your most venerable and long tried servants only to supplant them and fill their places. You have heard them denounce your patriots as tories, your old soldiers as traitors. You have beheld them carrying on a tanatical crusade against your appellate judges, because they were pure firm and enlightened jurists-because they felt compelled by the obligations of their oaths and the clearest conviction of their official duty, to defend the magna charta of your rights, and enforce privale contracts according to the law of the con tracts; for deciding that if A should lead B \$1000 ic gold or silver on faith of a law which provided that all contracts torspecie might be enforced in

appeals vilified and traduced-charged with de- shall an appeal be taken from your Judgment! imvirs; arraigned for imputed hostility to the ocabout fifty different decisions, many of which have happiness or their exclusive enjoyment. Suppo been rendered since Green and Biddle; and when prostrating the occupant system, and as a fit means declaration of its unconstitutionality, the adoption found it necessary first to bear down by awe, or of the resolution was immediately succeeded by a expel by threats, those honest men who in defi- repealing bill which passed the House of Represen ance of all consequences, were determined to up- tatives by a large majority; but in the Senate by the hold this only rampart which defended our homes casting vote of your Lieut. Governor, was amended and firesides. Humbly pursuing the noisless tenor by substituting another reorganizing principle and of their way, you have seen these persecuted judges liable to the same objections! and when the House arraigned, tried and acquitted by a political party; of Representatives disagreed to this substitute (as and then, incredible and horrible to tell-you saw they were bound to do) the Senate in the first in the same dominant majority, in your last Legisia stance adhered, and thereby closed the door on all ture, finding that the judges would not be subser-conciliation and conference on that bill; leaving vient to their party interests, and that they would to the other house no other alternative, than to ad not be driven from the bench by abuse, and that here also, which they promptly did; and so the bill dress, (the only modes authorized by you in your pour opinion, and submission to your instructions constitution, and which they, by their previous con- professed a willingness by their conduct to repeal duct had admitted to be the only modes) pass an act to abolish "the court of appeals," ordained and brought to the test, would do so only on the condirequired always to exist by your written will in tion, that we faithless to you and treacherous to convention. The avowed object of which sacriour oaths, would offer up our constitution as a propull down one of the three great pillars which up- have elected us to extirpate. hold your political temple and subvert the very foundations on which it is reared, and on Kentucky is not now either politically or morally what she once was. That with all her endow and intellectual, she has been retrograding, whilst her neighbours with inferior natural blessings have been progressing in their march to wealth and pow er-That she emphatically "the land of the free and the home of the brave, has exhibited scenes of vio lence degrading to her honor-whilst they have been peaceful, prosperous and happy All this we foresaw, and have endeavoured to avert, by war ning you of your danger -- by urging a reverence of your constitution by recommending industry were the only sources of your prosperity; but other seh and other principles prevailed, and obtained over the constitution and over you; which triump if not arrested would have tended to the dissolution of society and the unbingement of all constitution those infidel citizens, who shall be so impious as to attempting to abolish your court of appeals, you deny its legitimacy, or so daring as to refuse hom- were roused to a sense of your danger, and of the age to its usurped authority. - This mock tribunal, objects of those who so long amused you with proessions of their love and with expedients for your With all your experience of the past and forebodings of the future, the great subjects of con than an attempt to subvert the elementary princitroversy brought at last to a decisive issue, where ple of all popular governments. by all parties, referred to your final arbitrament The peculiar character of the issue rendered its decision ineffectual by any other tribunal than that of the great body of the people, which must of neto, or inspecting them: Your Executive declares the ultimate arbiter of all fundamental political reversably, collisons of the departments which enquestions, particularly such as involve the powers! and existence of two coordinate departments and perhaps the actual existence of the constitution .-decision at the polis, on the constitution which you pressed, from political necessity, should have unyourselves made. That decision, whatever it might into fatal execution. After failing in an appeal to golved to submit to; and we had a right to expect out disturbing the harmony and frustrating the your reason, an appeal is now made to your fears— that all who regarded your interests of their own beneficence and republican ends of our government. acrifice all pride, all selfishness, on the altar of concord, and re unite cordially as brethren of the versed by the royal argument of the bayonet If same language and religion and country, in endeayou consider your constitution as worth preserving | yours to reestablish sound principles and consolidate our common happiness.

We assemble there as your messengers of peace, you intend to govern your elves and carry on your to announce your will, tender the Olive Branch, government, by moral and not by physical power, and proclaim to those (if there were any such) who of that court, are entitled to hold their offices durlook around you and behold your impending dan- loved their own power more than your welfars, that ing the existence of the court, or in other words from each party. This we promptly rejected—we your energies, Ith reshould be an amnesty for the past and security for the future. We felt not as victors; we desired or address, with the votes of two thirds of both The dangar is imminent and near your not to triumph; cherishing the most fraternal feel. hranches of the Legislature; that the reorganizing Although it has not entered your dwellings ings, we were prepared to make an offering on our act of last session, did not abolish the court of ap -although you may not have felt its grasp or seen | country's alter, of all our resentments for our mul- peals or suspend its existence; that it is the indis its footsteps; a gigantic power is stalking abroad. tiplied personal injuries, and to remember the pensable and indisputible anty of that Judiciary to scene of the past only o profit by their afflictive pronounce acts of the Legislature to be void, when undermine the foundations of your constitutions, lessons. Inspired with these sentiments and backand impose on you a yoke, which however gilded or ed by your will to which the opposing party had unconstitutional, and to enforce the constitution light, will be to you and your children the yoke of always appealed as the supreme law, we had a right as the paramount, the people's law, against the opto expect that the storm of party would cease lon-It is not to reiterate with all its aggravations, ger to rage, and that ere now our tempest beating islature contrary to the constitution is not a LAW park having outlived the whirlwind, would have ranquil bosom of the great deep, the peoples en- the bayonet, as guilty of HIGH TREASON; that

ightened and rectified will. But our expectations have been disappointed and your will frustrated. At the opening of our mild and melifluous notes of peace, were shocked of the people, and their constitution: that it is not with the shrill clangour of war, blown from the ex- necessary to repeal an unconstitutional enactment were self styled republicans, and exclusive friends | ecutive Trump; instead of hearing recommenda- but only desirable, in order, to take from despera tions of order and submission to your decrees, we have observed the progress of the controversy, are left only to infer from the language and tem which has so long divided and paralized our once per of his Excellency, in his late annual message, that he defied public opinion, the great lever of the offices to resign, and that if they attempt to adjudirepublic, and that as the guardian of the people's cate, since the people have decided that they are rights, he was resolved to resist by force the peo- pretenders without right, they will be guilty of us ples will, and maintain by arms his triumph over urpation, and of their assumed powers, they will be the people's constitution. We learn from this document, that although you had decided against the that the inviolability of our constitution is essential to the life, liberty and property of every citizen: ed by the employment of all the means subservient and that if you sanction the invasion of any of its to his station, to prevent your judges from doing principles, you thereby endanger the whole struc your business and to enforce this unconstitutional ture; that each of the three departments is created void and pestiferious act, until "the Senate" (not he constitution) should declare it void by repealing it; and he was even so bold as to intimate in terms which cannot be misunders tood, that if the act ed; that the essense of a constitution cousists in hould be repealed, he should still not suffer the this only; that it is obligatory upon all the people, udges of the court of appeals to adjudicate unless and all their agents, and that every act by whomsothey should surrender their commission and accept ew ones from him! Who was prepared for such Message! In what age or country were a free and enlightended people addressed in such a manner, rom such a source and on such an occasion? pelieve it is not transcended in the annals of Hen y the VIII, Charles the I. or James the II. What! he Governor of the people, to trample on the con | The foregoing is the outline of our doctrines on ititution of the people—menace by physical force, to resist the wishes of the people and to denounce a war against the people!!! Yet such is Governor the scrutiny of ages—it has been stamped with the Desha and such his Message!!! Unawed by this war approbation of the most enlightened statesmen. speech, we lost no time in making known our de- and for the cause of universa! liberty, we pray that cision; and asserting in a becoming manner your lit may become universal. It will be defended by rights. On the third day of the session a resolution real patriot to the last extremity, even at the tion passed the House of Representatives by a vote stake; it contains principles which are the shield of 60-36, declaring that it was the opinion of that of the poor, the strength of the weak, and weakness house and a large majority of you, that so much of the strong; principles which are bulwarks of the obnoxious act of last session as attempted to a constitutional liberty and the best hopes of Manbolish the court of appeals and create another court [kind; they constitute the text book of the real re was unconstitutional and totally void—that judges | publican, and whenever they shall cease to exact Boyle, Owsley and Mills are the only Judges of Lyour homage, you will cease to worship at the shrine the court of appeals, and should be so respected by of the true Goddess of liberty, and the altar and three months. B could not constitutionally with the people and all their public functionaries. This Goddess will sink together at the feet of the mon hold the payment for two years without the consent was our response for you, and in your name, to the ster of anarchy and uproar. The most sacred or of A—or discharge the habitity in any thing of ess proclamation of the commander in chief. Here these principles are now arraigned by some as aris value than \$1600 in specie—a decision which is we might have stopped. If the "mid light act" be correct, and are rudely and insidiously assailed sustained by the common seese and common justice of the whole union-a decision which is enjoin- and it is not necessary to repeal it. The constitution, and it will protect you in their own appeal. By repealing the act and sub

igns on your liberties -- called Kings-tyrants, tri- the Governor or the Lieut. Governor? To Sen ators, who disregard your most formal written in supant; when their accusers knew well, that they structions? God forbid; but it is for you to deterhad ever been the the occupant's most stediast mine whether you belong to them or they to you; friends and had sustained your occupant laws by whether your government was instituted for your sing that it might be more satisfactory to many to ome of their accusers were deeply interested in repeal the reorganizing act, than rely on a simple they could not be removed by impeachment or ad- fell. The Senate with an apparent reverence for the act in obedience to your command; but when ligious act, was to remove the judges who are en- pitiatory sacrifice, and co-operate with them in titled to hold their offices as long as the court of the unnoly scheme of eluding your institutions and effect of which, if sanctioned by you, would be to have prescribed as unconstitutional and which you by their offers, "resign and give up the ship."

The minority asserted (and it has been frequently re-echoed) that you have not decided at the polls which all your security, all your hopes and your that any of this memorable act is repugnant to the the act which attempted to remove them, be void, i happiness are built. As a necessary consequence of this mad career, we all have to deplore that ceived and led away by improper influences. We know as well as you do, that this charge is unjust, that act. It was not men but principles for which you and we believe that such a subterfuge will be una- | contended; when you wish to remove judges from vailing and treated by you as it deserves. Are you office, you will do it according to the constitution not capable of free government! Did you not in- by two thirds, when you come to determine wheth ments-with all her preeminent resources physical vailing and treated by you as it deserves. Are you vestigate the subject referred? Were not the elecare right and have not been deluded? Never, exo "instruction men" now tell you! Nothing less than this, that when they are not suffered to instruct you how to instruct them they will not obey your are void." We have been admonished on the sub-instructions. because you are always wrong when ject, to beware of the fate of the federal party in you do not agree with them. This, when undisguised and nakedly exposed as it now is, by their late conduct, can be considered nothing less, practical-

We hold these principles to be fundamental, and danger the equilibrium of the constitutions; that they alone can decide who are the constitutional incombents of their Supreme Court, and their de-You have deliberately and solemnly given your cision on such a question whenever or however excontrolable effect, and cannot be questioned or rebe, the constitutional party felt bound and had re- sisted by their functionaries or public agents withpermanent good, would cheerfully acquiesce and that every attempt to clude or control the people's will on such ultimate questions by those to whom they have confided any portion of their power, is usurpation, and deserves their severest and most unqualified reprehensions; that the court of appeals is ordered by the constitution, and can never cease for one moment to exist, as long as that charter possesses one principle of vitality; that the Judges the constitution, unless removed by impeace the Judges have a clear conviction that they are posing act of their servants that an act of the Leg and the citizen who gives it effect is a trespasser wing to her anchor and would have repose on the and the Executive who enforces it by the sword or an unconstitutional act is as invalid before as after its repeal, and that after the people have decided it to be unconstitutional, all who aid in endeavors ssion, our ear instead of being saluted with the to execute it, should be considered public enemies does and usurpers, all color of pretext for their wanton licentiousness under it; that Messrs, Barry Haggin, Trimble and Davidge, have no judicial by the constitution and whenever either becomes the creature of another, the theory of the constitu tion is subverted, and the government revolutionizever done contrary thereto, is void and can have no effect; that no one feature of the constitution can be changed except by the whole people in convention, and that the constitutional independence of such department on either of the others, is essential to the efficiency of the constitution, and indis pensible to the liberty and security of the citizen

you are not allowed to have PEACE.

those principles have been brought to a practical be all the consequences of their resistance. and decisive test, some of those very men who have declaimed loudest, in their fovour, and therefore with only slight variations of form, of the same cast elect them again! That an unconstitutional act, although void, must be enforced on the people, perhaps to their ruin, until, after successive elecions, they have passed on a majority of the Senators, who aided in enacting it, and commanded a all this long protracted contest. You see who are repeal of that which in convention they have declared shall never have existence. Here you see bold stroke at the very root of your liberty. They say further, that although you have decided that the "new Jupges" are no Judges, and although the message admits that they are odious, yet they hall go on "through scenes yet untried," and shall not forhear from further usurpations unless the appeals shall exist and the inevitable and ultimate enactingthe very identical principle which you "old judges," alarmed by their threats, or seduced They even say that you have not decided that these worthy men are Judges. Have you not decided that they have not been 'legislated' out of office! I constitution. They charge that you have been de- follows as inevitably as the effect from the cause, that they are as much in office since, as before the date of er men claining to be Judges are in office, a ma tions tested by it? Can such a destitution of prin- jority alone must deede. It is not a judicial, but a ciple or of common segacity be justly attributed to great political question, which no other power on you, as to excuse the apology which is offered by a learth can settle, and the very binge on which the portion of your public servants, for refusing to con- whole government swings, is broken, if the decis orm to your will, so emphatically expressed? If it ion of a majority at the polls, be not final and con e excusa le to disobey your instructions now, on troling. But we have heard that notwithstanding be ground that you did not understand what you its unconstitutionality, the act of last session is did, when and how will it be ascertained that you law, and must be so considered until one or two Senators shall find it their interest, or feel it their cept when your opinions shall be in accordance duty to consent to its repeal. This is neither the with the interests of those who chose to doubt your doctrine of reason, nor the sentiment of republi who profess so much anxiety to quiet the country; capacity always to decide irrevocably on the sub- canism. When an inexpedient constitutional act and are themselves the only obstacles, and who jects fundamentally important to your welfare. passes, it becomes the law of the land, and remains you have heard much about the right of instruction such until the whole legislative authority shall refrom the party who now virtually deny it. What | peal it. But an unconstitutional act is never the law of the land. The "constitution is the supreme law of the land," and all acts "contrary thereto 1801. Let those who gave the admonition, take it home to themselves-they might profit by it, before it be eternally too late. Let them recollect that the downfall of the Federal administration was provoked by the persevering attempts of their dominant party, to enforce the alien and sedition these truths to be self evident; that free acts in defiance of the people's will, after they had government being instituted by the people and for been denounced by public sentiment as unconstif the great body of the people, which must of net their benefit, they are the final Judges of all polititutional. The Governor and his friends should essity, from the structure of our government, be it cal questions the only umpire who can adjust irtake care lest by the same career, they are brought to the same end. And they should never forget, that the strongest charge of the republican party against Judge Chase, of the Supreme Court, wa that he refused to declare the alien and sedition laws unconstitutional.

To decoy us from our allegiance to the constitution, many artful stratagems have been employed by the "new court" party They have appealed to our fears and our hopes, to enlist us under their banner, and help to sanctify in effect, their usurpa It was proposed, first by his Excellency, and then often reiterated in each branch of our assembly, that those who are Judges of the Court of Ap neals by the constitution, and those who claim to be its Judges by the void act of the legislature, should all resign; and we were assured that if we would co operate in the caucus business of making judges and caucus the old judges out of office the nsidered it inadmissible, for many reasons, which

we will repeat to you the following:

it is not necessary now to detail; but among which, By agreeing, we should have recognized the validity of the new mode of breaking judges-the very thing which you sent us to explode; the four udge roposed, would have been judges of the 'new court' when you have said that there shall be no such court; they would have been judges under the late act of assembly, and not judges under the constitution. We had no power to make judges tion; if by aiding in imposing on you all the burth the constitution devolves that duty on the Governor and Senate. The example would have been deleterous and unconstitutional in its tendencies: we had no right to control the will of the judges; intary, not compulsory; we would not abandon hem, because they had not abandoned the constinen, the friends of justice, of morality and of law. surrendering at the moment of success all the sa ould not, consistently with their own honor, or heirdaty to the great principle for which they heir posts-that before they should resign, justice and consecrate their doctrines; if by these means onstitutional foundation-that if they resign now, hose who have so long persecuted them, and assailbject for which they have employed so many unst and unconstitutional means, and gain a triimph, when they are signally defeated, and their of the re-organizing act must be settled, and that my compromise would be inadmissible, which hould tacitly recognize its validity-that a Governor who is a devoted partizan should not be trusted with the power of filling, at this time, offi ces so important to the welfare of the country; but if a change be desirable, the people alone should effect it, by a reelection of the appointing power, so that the appointments may be wise and satisfacstitutional may be violated;-that contending for principles, not men, those principles must be estab ished in such a manner that the recurrence of an other such a tack upon them as that which has long affiicted our country will be discountenanced, beore we could not treat for compromise; that we ould compromise our constitution or oaths-that to fure of office or threat of force should ever temp or alarm us to become recreant from the cause i which we have all so much and so long sufferedand trampling down the constitution at the eve of its triumph, divide the spoils of its subjugation. If we had thus "compromised" then indeed we might e called ambitions and faithless. The proposi ion was moreover most unequal; there was no re procity; we were called on to give up every thing nd were offered nothing in exchange; the "new ndges" have nothing to resign; and should we have een invited to take on ourselves the responsibility f purchasing at so high a price, their submission your will?-Their party had no right to ask of s any sacrifice; all that was necessary for peace as that they should acquiesce in your decision; of

ed by your constitution, and one which is fortified tufion is the supreme law, and all acts contrary | every trial. To reestablish it on broad and perma-mitting to you, they would have surrendered nothby the concurrent opinions of every state in the U- thereto are void You have deliberately decided nent foundations is our first and only wish; for this ing but obstinacy. There would have been no sac nited states where the question has occurred. You by more than sixty hundreths, that it is in conflict alone, we have struggled; for this we came here, rifice of principle, we should have given up all that have heard the venerable judges of your court of with the constitution, and to what power on earth and because we will not give it up to the winds we had contended for, and all that you had decided. which howl around it, they must still rave on, and If they did not intend to submit to your word, why On the first occasion, when the most vital of Never. Then from our consciences and our doors

Their other propositions of compromise were, almost deified them, shrink back from ticon, as the and liable to all the same objections. That which instruments of their destruction, and as it now being fairly weighed in the balance are found wanting. and the bench in future be filled with six "new nch are in our opinion, those of your servants who | judges" and (would you believe it!) a part of the have been solemnly instructed by their constituents proposal was that the old judges should be three hat the "new court" is unconstitutional, and who of the six; Boyle, Chief Justice! Yes, fellow citiy defying those instructions, endanger the peace | zens, it is true, it was proposed to us if we would and safety of the state. They say by their conduct only give up the question, compromise the consti-that they are the organs of your will and as you did tution and induce the judges, who have grown grey not foresee the passage of the obnoxious act when in your service, to resign at the bidding of the you elected them, and instruct them to vote against Governor, that those three old men, whom they it, they will not hear you until they call on you to have denounced "Kings" might reascend the throne, and by his excellency be crowned.

This is susceptible of no commentary; it speaks rolumes which have not until now been unsealed. You behold now the petty objects, on one side of hunters of office, and lovers of the people. Sanction these things, and your constitution is not worth preserving; its title may stand, but its living spirit will be extinguished and the right of suffrage, freelom of censcience and security of life, would all remble on the interested and capricious will of a favored few. To prevent this catastrophe, the minority appealed to you last winter, to avert it, you pressed to the polls last August; and to warn you of its approach we now address you in tones firm, and in language bold as becomes the momen-

tous occasion. Desirous to terminate this unnatural and unprotable warfare, we have done every thing which our duty to principle and to you, would allow. We reiterated the proposition which was made by the mority last winter, to save the country from the ischiefs of the 'midnight act.' It was then spurn. d; it is received no better now. Nothing will atisfy the other party, short of a virtual acknowledgement of their right to remove the judges of the appellate court, by a legislative act; and the admission of the judges, that they are indebted to their bounty for their offices. We then proposed as our ultimatum, that the senators, representatives, Judges, Lt. Governor and Governor, should all resign, as the only mode of enabling you to settle all controversy without obstruction or delay. The resolution offered for this purpose, passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 75 to 16 .-By the Governor, Lient. Governor and their party boast of so, much regard for you and your rights, cannot consent that you shall exercise this salutary and necessary power.-They are apprehensive that you will err, and become distracted by commotion .-- Thus you see that the patriots who are so solicitous that the Judges should resign, are unwilling to set the example; although requested, by an almost unanimous vote of your imediate representatives. Yet, these men say, that they do not love offices, that they are for the people and the people's will, while they will neither submit to that will, nor get out of the way, that the people may elect those whom they prefer, and who would do their will. Reflect on this; hear the response of the Judges to the Senate's invitation to them to resign, and then doubt longer, hesitate longer if you can. To dismis the compromise, by analizing all the propositions, you will see that the basis of ours, was the recognition that the old Judges, are in office, of theirs that they are out of office. The precise question you have decided. Is this agony of the body politic, never to be over? Is there any inherent defect in our social or political organization? Or whence this sad fate !-- Why does your, Governor in substance, declare, and declare again at the opening and at the close of our session, that he will preserve peace by making war? Your guardians wrong you. It is time to escape from minority and assert the rights of manhood All that is necessary is that your representatives shall tell you by their acts, not by their speechesyour will and not ours be done." Then and not till then, we shall have peace .- Then our state may reascend the proud eminence from which she has fallen. Then we shall be once more brethren Governor would nominate four "new judges," two | -- Kentuckians: and then the eye of philanthropy, may soon see emerging from the flood of party fury the verdant summer of that region, which we hope is even yet destined to be the seat of science, reason, justice, liberty and law; inseparable compan-

But if, by acceding to any of the terms of compromise which have been offered to us, we had acknowledged (as we might have done) that your old judges" are not in office; if by thus voting with the hostile party in forcing your judges from the bench, in any mode not permitted by your constituen and confusion of a "new court" of six judges, and also acknowledging, by requiring the old judges to be recommissioned, the constitution lity of the act which you have decided to be unconstitutional; the resignation, (to be a resignation) must be vol- thereby sanctifying the means employed so long to degrade your judiciary, and subvert its conititu tional independence, and render it subservient to tution—because they are virtuous, able and honest faction, and the plaything of ambition; if by thus That to reorganize the court by forcing the judges cred principles for which you have been so long o resign, is liable to all the objections urged a- contending, for the petty and unworthy purpose of ainst the new mode of last winter-that the judges elevating to the honours and the emoluments of Appellate Judges, three of those who have denied the constitutional creation and inviolability of the have so long stood on the watchtower, now desert Supreme Court, and thus crown them with victory hould be done to their abused characters, and their alone, we can make peace-THERE CAN BE department should be re-established firmly on its NO PEACE. If we had thus compromised your will and your constitution, we might proclaim peace, peace, but there would be no peace. Such ed their department, would thereby achieve the a peace would be the peace of death—the death of your constitution-of the hopes which it inspires, and the liberty which it secures Your governmph, when they are signally defeated, and their ment will never be guided by reason, until the anduct condemned—that the unconstitutionality head of your judiciary, placed firmly on the eminence raised for it by the constitution, shall be able hold up JUSTICE to the rich and the poor, as if placed on the isthmus between conflicting elements, dispense her impartial awards, unawed by the storms that rage below, and unshaken by the waves that break at its base. To secure this great object has been or ronly aim-this is our only hope -and for our endeavours for success in such a cause we have been charged by the organ of the opposing ory to them, and so that no principle moral or con- party, with "knavery and hypocrisy." We shall not degrade ourselves or insult your dignity by re-We wish to be judged by our deeds and not tort. by our professions; and if our principles, our characters, and conduct repelsuch occupations, give them your credence. One of us, now 80 years old, fought in the revolution for his country's ind dence, and assisted in convention to establish the two constitutions, of Kentucky, to secure that independence. Is not this some little pledge of his sincerity, and of the fidelity of those who are associated with him in endeavouring to save the constitution?

When did we ever attempt to violate the Charer of your rights? When did we organize plans for turning out of office, your circuit Judges and elerks &c &c. to fill their places with other friends to whom we had promised them. Let those whose consciences are not reproached with these things. charge us with ambition. We are ambitious, but our only ambition is to exalt the character of our state and give quiet and security to her people; to inculcate habitual reverence for the principles of ational liberty to give security to to justice, confidence to virtue; and as we hope to

be immortal, the highest aim of our ambition, in lion to establish their report. And though this | Greece, Extract of a letter from Alexandria, gate the mysteries of a print shop. They resemcountry, to obtain the good opinion of the good and the wise, and ensure the approbation of our own conciences. Whatever may be the issue of this controversy, we shall enjoy the consolation of having throughout done our duty faithfully and honest ly; and whatever others may be prepared to do, as for ourselves we will defend the constitution, and thing else; will save us and our's, in WAR as well

But this constitution is your's; you made it, it is in your keeping. Do with it as you deem best for your welfare. But recollect, that it is the best guardian of that liberty which is your richest in heritance, and, which it is your duty to transmit unimpared, to these who shall come after you. Your Judges, although they have received no com pensation during this year, and expect to receive none during the next, instructed by your votes, and by their own sense of duty, will continue, without longer suspension, to do your business, unles. overcome by the Governor's Army. Protect your constitution, and all is safe.

You can LOOK DOWN all opposition. Your voice can stay the paricidal arm; and redeem your constitution from this fiery ordeal, unburt. your duty; stand to your integrity, do not be drawn from your ground, the "new court" will soon ex-pire for want of NOURISHMENT, and your constitution will resume its sway, and good old times will soon return. But suffer yourselves to be alarmed or wearied into inaction, allow your constitution to be bartered away, by your public a gents; compromise the sacred principles which you have already consecrated, or leave them unsettled and then you will have no safety no peace, no constitution. Having done all that we could do we submit the issue to GOD and the PEOPLE.

G. Robertson, Richard Taylor, James Allen, James R. Skiles, S. H Woodson, A. Bruce, Robert Taylor, S. M. Brown, John Green, Samuel Hanson, John B. Duke, T. C. Owings, Henry C. Payne, John H Slaughter. J: W. Bainbridge, Squire Turner, C. M. Cunningham, W. B. Blackburn, James True, J. R. Underwood, R. B. New, J. M. M'Connell, R. J. Rreckinridge, Alexander White, M. P. Marshall, S. Grundy, J. W. Waddell, John Cowan, P. Gaines, B. E. Watkins, W. Gordon, Harvey, jr. Raylor, Ben. Hardin, James Ford, J Farmer, Alex. Reid, John Yantis, A. Dunlap, Daniel Breck, T. Hansford, David Bruton, J. Crittenden, Jeremiah Cox Joel Owsley, Silas Evans, James Wilson, John Sterett, G. Street, David Gibson, John Logan, W. Hutcherson, jr. T. James, Daniel Mayes, H. Trimblelake. Cyrus Walker.

From the Mountsterling Whig. LEGISLATIVE CURIOSITY.

MR. DANIEL: we find ample demonstration of the excessive hypocrisy of the majority in the House of Rep- II. VIR. ITER. ID LADRVM. EX. DD EX. P I. F. C. resetatives, in a report from a select committee of that house - Selected to enquire whether the Old Court of Appeals had sustained, or had virtually decided against the Occupant Laws of this State Any will perceive that, the more effect. visible, is adorned with rich and elegant subjects indulgence inadmissible; but not because we think wally to secure the success of that electioneering project BEN HARDIN, a notorious land speculator, and the known, and acknowledged, enemy of those Laws, was appointed chairman of this parby committee. This is the same Ben. Hardin, who while a representative in Congress, entertained such an inveterate hostility towards those laws that he neglected his duties, as representa tive, and marshalled himself in the Supreme Court of the Union, to argue and protest against Herclues. And we have at this time, to regret his success; Wreck of a Greek Brig of War.—The Greek brig of war Cimoni, Capt. Miaulis; which lately in their business by conversations; but in cold department of the Army, to which was confided the Occupant Laws null and void —In argument, he visited England, in the hope of obtaining the protection of that government, was wrecked on the not only abused his own State and the Law; but said it was a direct violation of the constitution and a manifest usurpation in the Legislature.-He there declared, that the Court of Appeals of of great respectability, carried off a pocket full of Kentucky, had decided against the Occupant spoons, a silver mounted sabre, &c. women took Laws, in the case of Hoys' heirs vs. M'Murryof which fact the Supreme Court appear to have been satisfied, for in their opinion, they refer to this very case as authority in point, upon which to build their fatal decision. From every circumstance connected with the selection of this one sided committee, it must appear evident to all, who feel disposed to view things as they are, that their real object was not to ascertain, nor the report to unfold any facts relative to the subject; but to conceal them, by ridiculously affecting a friendship for the occupant, until the decision of the Supreme Court shall be forever rivetted upon this country. It certainly must be bad policy to constitute a Wolf our Shepherd!! B. Hardin, C. Allen, and R. Wickliffe, are celebrated not merely for their feelings, but votes repeated, against the occupant laws, -and shall we believe such men, (even though their decla rations be made in the form of a, report, who have so repeatedly declared these laws unconstitutional, when they tell us, that the old Judges have gone all lengths to sustain them? These far famed land speculators, who fatten upon the weakness and misfortunes of mankind, would not, for a single moment, adhere to that Court, if they did not know, in principle, it had decided the occupant laws unconstitutional and void. The committee aver that the jurisdiction of the federal court relating to our occupant laws, had been tin box, and upon which they were unable to raise denied, by the Old Court, in the case of Bodly vs. Gaither! This statement of the committee must have proceeded from their ignorance of the decision, or a treacherous design upon the confidence of the people; for the court expressly say that they are not bound by the decision in the case of Green vs Biddle because it was not given by a full court; thereby admitting that a decision, by a full court, of the federal judiciary, declaring our occupant law unconstitutional, would be considered binding upon them. The manner in which this matter presents itself to every candid and observing mind, is simply this. During the session of the last legislature the majority in the House of Representatives, prevailed upon the old judges (although disrobed of their juris diction) to render this particular decision with a view to lull the people into a false security .- Immediately on the rendition of this opinion, they select a committee, with all the solemnity of virtuous legislators, to enquire whether the old judges are in opposition to our occupant laws; and taking the subject fully under consideration,

report what no candid man in the community

and hypocricy of those gentlemen, in whose minds it was engendered; still the people have too much intelligence to become the dupes of this electioneering artifice. We have abundant proof that this old Court majority are, in every respect, gineer Steam Packet; another built here spring the harbour. cling to it as the plank which in the wreck of every at their appointments!! John J. Marshall Preshostile to the interests of the occupant. Look ident of the Bank of the Commonwealth, James Davidson Treasurer; both notoriously insolvent! And upon examining the Journals of 1820, the votes of both these gentlemen will be found recorded against the occupant law. The old Court Party are endeavouring to fill the offices of the government with men inimical to this law, and through their influence, ultimately obliterate it from our statute book. Their conduct deserves the remark; for the old proverb is, that actions speak louder than words. When we perceive men supporting an individual for office, who has uniformly been opposed to the occupant law, we are induced to believe, that they themselves are not very friendly towards it. When we see a man professing to be the occupant's best friend, and always voting against his interests, we consider his professions hypocritical and treacherous, and that he would delight in prostrating the oc cupant to rise upon his ruins. The times are portentous! He who is not for us, is against us; and gentlemen must prove their attachment to the occupant, by their works, before we can confide in their professions.

Q. & CO.

FOREIGN.

NATURAL HISTORY

NAPLES, Aug. 24. Pompeii - The excavations at Pompeii pro ceed slowly as usual, but continue to produce, at labour bestowed. A very short time since, pub- Mississippi. lic baths, the first yet discovered, were found in a street north of the Forum, and west of the corner formed by the Temple of Fortune. The apartments, as far as they have hitherto been removed, consist of three large connected chambers, all barrel-vaulted. In the first of these are stone benches fixed to the longer wall: at the narrow to it. The flat side of the antichamber is occupied by a bath, on which was found a large round and rather rude stone water vessel. There is a large and shallower very beautiful marble basin, its cost, and the persons who ordered it, are at most, was offered. pointed out by a remarkable inscription on the ANIEL:

In reading over your last week's paper,

are filled up with bronze: they are as follows: CONSTAT. HSDCCL. The workmen are just now clearing a third large detached and likewise barrel-vaulted chamber building. The ceiling of its inner apartment, the greater part of which is esting to our readers generally, we think further dolphins before. The smaller compartments, Whig. too, are for the most part filled with Cupids. Under the ceiling there runs a trieze supported by Carvatides. Near the entrance is a youth lying on a panther holding a club and quiver of arrows, meant perhaps for Bucchus with the weapons of

> morning of the 11th of November, at Alderney .--She had a valuable cargo, which was plundered by is the notice on the doors leading into these rooms, the inhabitants on the coast. "Even a young man of" no admittance on any business whatever," regardwhole pieces of goods, &c.! One of the Greeks ex claimed- Oh that I had been cast among the Tucks; I there should have expected death and met it; but here, among Christians, I expected charity and protection, and have met with plunder and abuse.'

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

son, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on the 11th inst. having sailed on the 4th December. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 3d of December, inclusive.

England -The London dates, are of the evening of December 1. The agitations in the London ble to accidents, some of which are of a perplexand Paris money markets, continued. The 3 per cents, had at one time reached the low point of 80 and a fraction, but had subsequently recovered though with great fluctuation. The scarcity of money is represented as being very great, and the failure of Davidson and Dowsland, stock brokers. had contributed to augment the alarm. The Plym outh Bank, Sir Wm. Elford and Co. had also failed. A large amount of gold, and Bank of England paper, had been sent to the assistance of the country bankers. This prudent precaution has been adopted in many instances without instructions, it being obvious that all the mischief follows a sud den run upon a country bank, might take place before remittances could be obtained from London. It is reported that a house in the silk trade has failed, with a sum of 20,000l, in securities, in their a shilling.

The house of S. Rowbotham and Son, and of Jonas Braddock, of Macclesfield. have stopped payment, with debts to the amount of £70,000.

The Edinburg Observer says: "The accounts lately received by eminent merchants who have correspondence with the Continent, mention many dread a gentleman orator; though we are cerfailures, and the existence of a general embarrass ment, which is likely to produce much calamity In many parts of Germany and the Netherlands the Banker's Houses partially suspended their discounts; and it is supposed, that if the Government had not interfered, they would have taken the advantage of the scarcity of money to impose very had destroyed 63 bales of cotton from Charleston. onerous conditions upon those houses which they continued to accommodate."

France.-A grand discovery has lately been made n French Literature. The manuscripts of the celebrated Huet, Bishop of Avanches, have been found at Caen. There is an immense corresponence, amounting to more than 20,000 letters, and one of these characters, destroyed, the whole carried on by him for near sixty years, with the stock in trade of one of our valued patrons, and greatest literary characters of this day, male and emale, such as Montausier, Bossuet, Fenelon, Flechier, Bochart; Lemoyne, Madames De Lafayette, De Scudery, Dacier, Lambert, Queen Christina of Sweden, &c. besides his Latin letters to dustry can rectify in six months. Another set would subscribe to; and produce this very decis- Gravius, Vosius,, Leibuitz, &c.

report is perfectly in character with the duplicity dated October 18.—"Yesterday morning, the Capand hypocricy of those centlemen, in whose minds f the transports are out The expedition, as far s we can learn consists of 14 frigates, 14 corvets, 42 brigs; 10 fire-ships, 20 armed Turkish transports, aleak in sailing out of the harbour. Four entire regiments, 18,000 soldiers of disciplined infantry, and about 1000 Turkish cavalry, are embarked on board these vessels. The expense of the whole ex-pedition, in arrears of pay to the Turkish fleet, provisions, and repairs, supplies of money, and pro visions to the Morea, presents, &c. (the Cantain Pacha receives 1000,000 dollars.) will, it is estima. ted, cost our Pacha 50,000,000 of piastres, or the value of 100,000 bales of cotton." The long pro-The long protracted discussions between Russia and the porte-respecting the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, are said to have been renewed with some asperity.

MINIMALA WILLIAM

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1826.

CONGRESS.

The most interesting article in the proceedings of congress, is a bill further to amend the judicial system of the United States. "This bill proposes, That the Supreme court of the United States shall hereafter consist of a Chief Justice and nine Asso ciate Justices, and provides for the appointment of three additional associate Justices of said Court States, shall hereafter consist of the Districts of PI. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; the eighth Circuit of the District of Kentucky and Missouri; the ninth Circuit of Districts of Tennessee and Alabama; and every step, something remarkable to reward the the tenth Circuit, of the Districts of Louisana and with difficulty kept from sinking till she was

It repeals so much of any act or acts of Congress as vests in the District Courts of the U. States in the Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Missis sippi, Alabama, and Louisana, the powers and ju risdiction of Circuit Courts, and provides that there shall be hereafter Circuit Courts, forsaid districts end, where the entrance is, there is a square to be composed of the Justice of the Supreme court sunk bath, which forms its size seems intended assigned or allotted to the Circuit to which such only for a single person; two steps lead down in- Districts may respectively belong, and of the Dis trict Judge of such Districts."

This bill has occupied the house for three weeks on a motion to strike out the first section. Upon a in a neighbouring large apartment, which is like- discovery by the mover that his motion would be wise barrel vaulted, but detached from the oth- lost he withdrew it, and then an amendment to re The denomination of a Labrum, as well as duce the number of judges so as not to exceed nine

If the attack made on Judge Shannon in the Whig had been by any other person than the editor CN MELISSAEO, CN. F. APRO. M. STAIO M. F APRO of that paper; or by the editor under a fictitious name, Hale would not have obtained a place in the columns of the Kentucky Gazette; and as the subject has now become entirely personal, and uninter partment, in the centre, is Cupid with two sea of the Gazette" any more than that the attack on horses, a dolphin behind, and a Cupid with two Judge Shannon has disgraced the columns of the phy 14.

> The greatest inconvenience, and one which we ed by many of these unprofitable visiters.

From the Barnstable (R.I.) Gazette. PRINTING OFFICE,

A place of this description, like the busy world in which it is situated, is a scene of toil, embarrassment, joy, distress, instruction and amusement. Sometimes the gilded coronet of hope dances before our eyes, at others, the grim visage The fast sailing Ship Isaac Hicks, Capt. Morri- of disappointment peeps at us from behind the dark curtain of adversity. If occupation adds any quills to the wings of old gaffer Time, truly he gallopeth with the inmates of a printing office and like the wicked they do not live out half their days. This is a place most peculiarly haing, others of a laughable nature. The types which are set up and placed upon what are termed galleys, have every appearance of solidity yet in fact they are as tender as our consciences The slightest touch will disarrange their order, and the temper of the printer's devil; the starting of one type will have an effect upon its neighbor. and set the whole of our p's and q's together by

One of the worst enemies we have to fear, is a cloak; it marches in, conscious of its importance, and with the sweep of majesty, "Lets loose the dogs of war.

One whisk of this garment this day sent Rufus King under the table instead of to England, and capsized a gentleman and Lady, whose marriage had just been put in type. At another time more serious consequences have arisen; a murder has been upon our floor; and brother Buckingham sent neck and heels into a corner-even our friend Jenks, with the whole island of Namucket, dread a gentleman orator; though we are certainly men of letters, yet deliver us from all graceful declamation; one eloquent flourish of an orator's fist, knocked the President of the United States, and our probate court to pieces, and at the conclusion of the argument, we found that he and about 15 vessels, but the unkindest cut of all was, that he took off our head, which of course annihilated Barnstable county.

We are always in favor of uprightness, and consequently dislike leaners, the sharp elbow of overturned two dwelling houses, a meeting house and a millpond-in fact they make more confusion in the world in two minutes, than ever our inof plagues are your spyers, who come to investi-

ble in a degree the old lady who cut open her bellows to discover the secret, why the wind should come out. A column of mater upon a galley, is a special article of astonishment, and of course they must look well to the affair, and take p a word or two to examine. Little Governor Troup, the other day was lifted from his compan ons in the column, who were standing around him like a body guard, and held up to admiring op tics, by an amateur in curiosity; the consequence of the rash act resulted in a melancholy severance of his form of comeliness, and his excellency came tumbling down upon his astonished troop of soldiery, who prostrated themselves in despair at the event. A bob-tailed coat upon a polite gentlemen is a very pretty thing any where but in a Printing office; it acts upon the principle of the lever, as we had an opportunity of experiencing not long since; for while a particular friend of ours was making a particular bow to us in front, the mischievous bobtailed coat was making sad work in the rear; for O sad to tell, the general assembly and judges of common pleas in the state of R. Island, were hoisted from their seats, the actions on the civil docket, by short processes, disposed of, and clients and lawyers all sent out of court with the most marvellous despatch. These are but slight sketches of the incidents and awful calamities which are innocently caused by our visitors; and those who have a proper regard for such weighty characters, and brilliant conceptions as are scattered about the purlieus of a printing office, will be careful lest

"A wreck of matter and a crush of worlds" That the seventh Judicial Circuit of the United which would squeeze Capt. Symmes' theory into

> Steam boat accident .- It is reported that the Car avan run upon the rocks of the Grand (hain, a few days ago and, was so much injured, that she was run upon a sand bar.

Louisville Gaz.

The river is now entirely blocked up and all nav igation has ceased. It continues falling, and is too low for large steam boats to run even if the ice

It is stated in the Hopkinsville Republican, that Judge Davidge, late of the New Court of Appeals is about to remove to New Orleans.

Also that the Cumberland Prysbeterians have fixed on Princeton, Ky. as the site for their Col

London, Nov. 13 .- The Court of Thursday was marked by a memorable event—the presentation of M. Hurtado, as Minister from Colombia—the first Minister of any of the new states whose diplo matic character has yet been recognized in this for mal manner M HURTADO presented his credentials, and was most graciously received. It was a happy coincidence enough, that, at the very same Court, Mr. Rufus King, the new minister from the United States, was also presented for the first time.

Virginia University:- A report of the situation and prospects of this institution has been made to-the Legislature of the state signed by Thomas Jef ferson, Rector. It is in a flourishing state and has the following number of students--viz: in the school on red and blue grounds. On the largest com- the pieces signed Hale have disgraced the columns of ancient languages 55; modern languages 64; mathematics 68; natural philosophy 33; natural history 30; auatomy and medicine 20; moral philoso-

> Lexington Feb. 3rd 1826. Mr. Nelson Nicholas, conscious that he has been are astonished does not forcibly strike even the exposed by me; by way of diverting the public atminds of boys of moderate penetration, is the crowin the last Kentucky Whig, in his usual style of ding the back room or working department of a varulence and abuse. I have only on repeated ocprinting office, when secrecy is often essential, casions, proved that he had hed; and calumniated; government, was three hundred dollars; which together with some of my own funds, I disbursed in the public service. With the exception of a small item, all my accounts with the government have been long since settled. I claim a balance in my favour, and this I am seeking to obtain; because I believe it to be my right; and whether I succeed or not, is a matter of but little consequence either to myself or the public. Mr Nicholas arrogates to himself, the exclusive privilege of lying and calumniating, and on this subject may indulge in any con jecture and make any statement that he thinks proper. His allusious to my pecuniary transac tions and responsibilities, are matters in which the public can feel no interest, but I say that his asser tion that I am now or ever was largely in debt, it false The word Honour in the mouth of such ano torious libeller and calumniator, as Nelson Nicholas, is contaminated -- As he has never distinguished himself for any thing but a capacity for slan-der and abuse, I should feel that the laws of honour were violated, and myself degraded, by noticing him as an honourable man.

JAMES SHANNON.

Pittsburgh Poster, Beer & Ale

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citi-Leas of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has recently brought with him from Pittsburgh,

One Hundred and thirty Barrels of SHIRA'S first quality Porter, Beer & Ale

Persons who wish to purchase, will please CALL AT THE CELLAR ON CHEAPSIDE, under the building formerly ocupied by Mr. Daniel Bradford as an Auction Room, where it can be had by the dozen, draught, or single bottle

GABRIEL REED. February 3d, 1826,-5-tf

The Subscriber

AVING a large stock of Bristles on hand, and being concerned with an experienced workman has, and will keep a GENERAL ASSORT-MENT OF BRUSHES, made in the neatest manner Wholesale or Retail; likewise SOAP, CANDLES and GLUE, by the box or barrel, of his own manof April, have fifty or sixty barrels Glue ready for delivery, which will be sold low for cash. Those wanting will please call.

SAM. COOLIDGE. Main Cross Street. Lex. February 1st 1826-5-tf

JOB PRINTING

Ot every description executed at this Office, WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber has rented a part of the tenement on Mill street lately occupied by Mr. W. W. Worsley, for the purpose of transacting the Auction and Commission business. His first sales will take place on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 6th and 7th inst. at early candle light. I. LYON.

Feb. 3rd. 1826 .-- 5-tf

Auction by J. Lyon without reserve on Monday and Tuesday evenings the 6th and 7th inst: (at early Candlelight) A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Day Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery, and fancy articles.

February 3rd: 1826-1t

State of Kentucky,

Grant Circuit Sct. November Term 1825. Frederick Whitmore & Polly his wife and Saml. Mars & Jane his wife Comp'ts In Ch'y.

against John M'Clure and Wm. Griffith, Def'ts This day came the Complainants by their Counsel and the Def't Wm. Griffith having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, herefore it is ordered by the Court that unless the aid Def't Griffith shall appear here on or before the first day of our next May Term and answer the Complainants Bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him—And it is further ordered, that Copy of this order be inserted in some anthorised News paper published in this State two months successively as the law directs; and the cause is

continued to next Term. A Copy Attest,
H. B. SMITH C. G. C.

Payne & Frazer,
Attornies for Compt's.
February 3 1826—5-9w

For Sale or Rent.

SMALL two story House on Mulberry street A pleasantly situated, there are a parlour, Kitchen and pantry, on the lower story, and three bed rooms on the Second Story, with convenient Cellars and Smoke house &c .- also a good Garden en-

WILLIAM MACBEAN.

January 5 1826--1-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

HE Partnership of E. & R. Henry was disolved on 25th day of December 1124, all those ndebted to said firm are requested to come forvard and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given, and all those holding claims arainst said firm are requested to call and receive ayment at their former stand where Richard Heny, who is authorised to settle all accounts of said rm will strictly attend to that business.

ELIJAH HENRY, RICHARD HENRY.

Blacksmith's Business. Richard Henry continues to carry on the Blackend of the upper market, Water Street Lexington. He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general assortment of new work in his line, warranted of the best quality.

January 7th 1826-1-tf

LAW LECTURES.

J Bledsoe and C. Humphreys,

ROPOSE delivering a course of Lectures on Law re spectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the Tickets of both will not exceed 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their Tickets may be taken separately, e cannot deny, without asserting a still and the instructions of one or both be had at the part of the Army, to which was confided the ent of money to pay and subsist its solfire place by loungers wrapped in their cloaks; nor diers." This is false-I never belonged to that deremedy in equity—and C Humprheys on equity wararemedy in equity—and C Humprheys on equity wararemedy in equity—and C Humprheys on equity waratime, Mercantile law & the practice of taw, including as an officer, the only sum I ever received from the actions and ple dings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held

C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825-39-tf

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J Breckinridge, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLER AT LAW; WILL ATTEND THE FAYER RE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS. Lexington, April 6, 1284--15-tf.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON. AUCTIONEER & COMWISSION MERCHANT.

DUSINESS entrusted to him will be thankfully LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. received and punctually attended to. general assortment of

.GROCERIES,

Of the best Quality, for Wholesale or Retail, will constantly be kept on hand, at the Stone House, corner of Cheapside, formerly ooccupied by Thomas Anderson. Lexington, January 6, 826--1-1f.

A CARD.

dbram S. & Elijah H. Drake,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London, They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style. They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

ow for Cash, and also a few setts of SPRINGS or gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop shept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the pest shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of btaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of Curring and Making all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, Ladies' Riding Dresses and Peleces. He has brought with him from Mr WATSON's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825-29-6m



POET'S CORNER.

THE OLD MAIDS CONSOLATION. The world an Old Maid calls me, But I care not for that;

While no worse ill befals me, I do defy its hate. In reading I can pass my time Agreeably enough;

In prose, sometimes, and oft in rhyme, I meet the sneerer's scoff. My friends, I visit when I will,

Returning when I please; I, sometimes, turn the spinning wheel,
And sometimes take my ease.

My time is all at my command, My actions none control; I never will bestow my hand, On man, the haughty churl.

No, no,-"In single blessedness," I'll spend my happy life; No man shall mar my happiness, By calling me his wife. No crying child disturbs my rest,

When I take my repose; With peace and quiet I am blest, And so my life shall close.

How wretched, she, in wedlock join'd. To selfish man for life,

She must obey his high command, Or spend her days in strife. Better, that she had not been born, Or that in youth she'd died;

Her husband's slave, free woman's scorn How humbled is her pride! January 25th, 1825.

> Washington Hall. ASA WILGUS.

Russellville, to the well known and large commodious buildings where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Barr, and Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to. Nov. 5th, 1825 .- 50-3m

LATEST FASHIONS

ABM. S. & ELIJAH H. DRAKE, MERCHANT TAILORS,

HERCHANT I ALLORS,

AVE the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia the FALL FASHIONS, and a general assortment of superior Blue, Black, and Drab CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VEST PATTERNS, together with a good assortment of Trimmings of the best quality,—all of which were carefully selected and purchased on the best terms for cash in hand, by their friend, and the best terms for cash in hand, by their friend and Agent, a Merchant Tailor, of Philadelphia: and they pledge themselves to the public, that they will sell the above articles on the lowest terms for Cash—and their work shall be executed in the most neat, tasty and fashionable style. Their Shop is kept in Main street, a few doors below Mrs Keen's Inn. Two or three Journeymen wanted. October 3, 1825-40-tf.

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Cousump-

tions. ing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present pre-tailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to WILL BE DRAWN; and that Ticket having on consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious A particular attention to

the directions accompanying e ch bottle is neces-The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and

worthy of public patronage. Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Mott's Cough Drops. we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Summer and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jau. 20th

Mr. A Crosby-I am pleased with this opporunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EGENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th. 1825. Propered by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh-J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling-P. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleaveland-PRAT and MEACH, Druggists Buffalo—O & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOOD—WIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILDS, Druggists Cincinnatti—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves, Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Della. single; nine Dollars per doz.

May 25th 1825 .- 1 year. JOB PRINTING Of every description neatly executed here

FORTUNE'S HOME.

COMPLETE PRIZE LIST OF THE DRAW ING OF

CLASS, NO. 2, NEW SERIES, Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbere drawn from the wheel.

First Day-Sept. 17. 1825. NOS. 28, 24, 1. Second Day-Oct. 8, 1825. NOS. 14, 8, 20. Third Day-Nov. 5, 1825. NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole drawn under the immediate observation of the magistrates of the county, committee, from the Louisville board of trustees, and superintending committee, appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the managers office, and open, at all times for the ex-

amination of the public.

The agent respectfully referring the holders of ticketts to the scheme of said class, has the honor to announce the following, as the result, agreeably

1000 DOLLALS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 5, 10, 29,* 508 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it,

the combination, 8, 14, 20, 500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it,

the combination, 1, 24, 28, 100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them, No's 10, 29,

35 DOLLARS. each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 10, 20 DOLLARS, each to the 24 tickets have ing upon them No's 5, 29.

10 DOLLARS, each to the 72 tickets hav ing upon them, No's 8, 14; 8, 20, or 11, 20, 5 DOLLARS, each, to the 81 tickets hav ing upon them, No's 1, 24; 1, 28, or 24, 28, 2 DOLLARS, each, to the 1881 tickets having upon them, either of the first six drawn! numbers, to-wit; either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14

No. 20, No. 24, or No. 28. All other Tickets are Blanks. Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKFTS are invited to present them and receive their money forthwith; remembering, that if not presented be fore the 5th of March next, they are considered by the scheme as donations.

The attention of the poblic is now solicited to the scheme of CLASS, No. 3.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS Which will positively be drawn within thirty days if the sale of Tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers - Four ballots to be drawn-ALL IN A FEW MINUTES.

			-		
1 P	RIZE	OF	\$2000	IS	\$2000
1	•6	66	500	66	500
1	66	66	500	6.6	500
1	"	66	280	66	280
20	**	-66	100	66	2000
20	. 66	66	50	66	1000
80	66	66	10	66	800
760	66	66	4	66	3040
	PRIZES				\$10,120
2024	TICKET	rs, A'	Т \$5,		\$10,120

The tickets in this lottery, are formed by the ternary combination of 24 numbers, from 1 to 24, HIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infal-Lible, and a rival to all others, but as possess- four numbers will severally be put into a wheel, on

it, as a combination, The 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to The ticket having the 1st, 2d and 4th num-

bers drawn, will be entitled to That having the 1st, 3d and 4th numbers drawn will be entitled to

And that having the 2d 3d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to Those tickets having the 1st and 2d numbers

drawn will be entitled to 100 Those having the 1st and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to

numbers drawn, will be entitled to And all tickets having one of the numbers drawn will be entitled to

Those tickets having neither of the four numbers drawn will be BLANKS.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes paid the moment they are drawn, and subject as usual, to a deduction of Twenty per cent. Prizes not demanded within four months after the drawing, will be considered as donations The highest prize will be paid, in part by fifty tickets in the present lottery, which are now deposited in the United States Bank, subject to the order o. the fortunate person who draws it. The two five hundred dollar prizes will be paid, in part, by twenty tickets each in the next class.

Tickets can be obtained at the scheme price, [FIVE DOLLARS,] until the 25th inst.—after which they will advance to SIX DOLLARS-therefore, it is recommended, that orders be made immediately; and if for five tickets or upwards, a discount of five per cent will be allowed. Venders and others, residing at a distance, may rest assured that the same prompt attention will be given to their respective commands for tickets, as if personal application were made. Letters will be addressed [post paid] to James M Pike, Louisville or

Other is most earnestly hoped, that the friends to the object which this lottery is intended to promote, will not be backward in making their purchas es immediately; in which event, the public may depend upon this class deing drawn within the time above specified.

J. M. PIKE, Agent.

*Paid to Mr Youce, in the Court House immediately after the Lottery was drawn.

Ohio Cheese and Flour,

50 BBLS best OHIO FLOUR, superior quality, just received and for Sale at the manufacture.

G. W. ANDERSON. January 6, 1326-+1 tf

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. of Fayette, and the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-ti.

Lexington Brewery.

HE subscribers having rented the above estab-lishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring.

Porter, Beer and Ale, of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-officewill be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery -ALSO

Fifty cords of good wood wanted MONTMOLLIN & DONOHOO. October 20, 1825-42-tf.

N. B. All letters must be post paid:

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDERY.

Will. H. Delph AS commenced the above business in all itsbranches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS,

and PEWIER. Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825 .-- 41-1y

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND Grocery



Store.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,
AS just received the following GOODS, viz SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS, -ALSO,-

GROCERIES

MUSTARD, PEPPER,

COFFEE, INDIGO, SUGAR, ALSPICE, STARC CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEES RAISINS, CINMAMON, SOAP, STARCH, CHEESE. SALTS, CANDLES, FIGS. Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermacetti OIL for LAMPS,

London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, two kinds, French Brandy,

RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LIQUID BLACKING, RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps ABOUT ONE AND A FOURTH BLANKS
TO A PRIZE.

Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder.) also, best I epper and Sieve, ready ground. He hopes, that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it. There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds,

JOSEPH BRUEN. Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825 .- 48-tf



STEAM FOUNDERY

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that "THE LEXINGTON STEAM FOUNDERY" is now in operation at his old stand back of the Woon CARDING FACTORY on Water-Street opposite the lower All other tickets having either of the two BRASS will be executed on the shortest notice. WOOL CORDING MACHINES complete made of

the most approved patterns.

BELLS cast to all sizes.

He will also furnish the WROUGHT IRON WORK and CASTINGS in sets for machinery or any part of it.

CASH given for old COPPER, BRASS, IRON &

David A. Sayre. Lexington January 12, 1826-2-tf.

EAGLE

WILLStand the ensuing Season commencing 4th of March at the Farm of the subscriber in the Strode's road leading from Legington to Winchester, and five miles from the former; for particulars see bills.

PARKER DUDLEY.



THE celebrated Jack SANCHO, kept formerly by Mr. Joseph Graves will likewise stand at the same place. P. D. January9th 1826-2-tf

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above busines in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

30 Casks Western Reserve CHEESE of Western Country to give a preference to their own N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOCY. or

PATRICK GEOWEGAN January 13th, 1825-2-tf

MARNIX VIRDEN,

ESPECIFULIX is forms his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK. And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accom modate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more han four years experience in driving in Lexington, he eels confident that his character as a safe and careful river has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. Dis residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply. Lexington, July 29th, 3 15 -30-tf.

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and well acquainted with the Discontinuous who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825 -12-tf

Transylvania University.

Medical Department. THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are

DR. CALDWELL, on Tuesday.
DR. DRAKE on Wednesday.
DB. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.

DR. BLYTHE, on Friday.

DR. SHORT, on Saturday, DANL. DRAKE, M. D. Dean. Oct 31, 1825-44-tf.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY, Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many , years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excel-lent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assort nent of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be fflad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style. ROBERT WILSON, JOHN HENRY. Lexington, Sept, 1st, 1825-35tf

\$50 REWARD.

Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank for the monwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and con viction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hun dred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the sub-criber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty two and-a-half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for ther tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-tf

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. M'Calla and J. O. Harrison, AVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at al imes be found.

Iron and Castings.

Lexington Dec 8, 1815-49-tf.

R ED River and Slate Iron works are now inoperation, a constant supply of Iron of the first quality, and a general assortment of Castings will be Constantly kept, in the old Iron Store, on short street below the Jail-by
WILLIAM MACBEAN Agent

January 5 1826--1tf WILLIAM W. WORSLEY,

For RICHARD HAWES.



Bookseller, Bookbinder & Frinter.

HAS REMOVED TO Jordan's Row, first door above the REFOR-TER printing office, where he has on sale, a general assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY He expects to receive, in a few days, aquantity of RECORD PAPER, of superior quality, when he will be enabled to execute orders for BLANK WORK in a satisfactory manner. LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, as heretofore, neatly execut-Jan 19, 1826-3-3t.

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable

WHEAT At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL. JOSEPH BARNETT. Dec. 16th 1825 .- 50-tf



RAN AWAY ROM the subscriber on the 27th inst. a negro man named JORDAN.

about five feet six or seven inches

high, a light mulatto, chunky well

set, a scar on his forehead, stutters a little when confused; took with him a black Hat of my make, a blue Casinett Roundahout, and Grey Casinett Pantaloons, a pair of nearly new Boots, and a pair of fine Shoes, he

will likely make for Canada, and pass for a Hatter. I will give \$20 for the delivery of him to me in This he hopes will induce the consumers in that Lexington, and pay all reasonable charges, or \$20 if confined in any Jail so that I can get him, or \$50 if taken out of the state and delivered to me or confined as above.

JOHN STEELE. Lex. Ky. 27th Jan. 1926-4-1f



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON

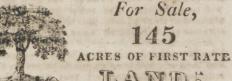
now manufacturing and keeps constactly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of reptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved doubleheaded Steel, The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and

Trusses for children of all ages.
Gentlemens' best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and
Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without
springs, and with private pockets,
Ladies', Gentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to re-

lieve pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers

Female Bandages, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail. The Tailoring Business,

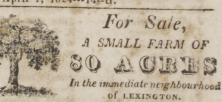
In its various branches, continued as usual. Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-tf



LANDS One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

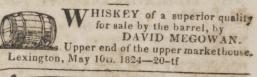
GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824---14--tf.



HERE are on it comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good wate—meadows & orchards,-under good fence—and sufficiency of wood tand Terms can be made very favourable. Apply to CHARLES WILKINS, Lex. Aug. 1, 1824-73-tf

WHISKEY.





The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC. He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bolting Cloths—Leghorn Bonnets—Olive Oil, in canisters for Machinery, &c His good will be disposed

of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell ag ne can offer inducements. Lexington, April 11, 1825-15-tf
P. S. Whiskey by the barrel-Powder by the keg,
J. T.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the WHITESMITH BUSINESS YARIOWALL REMOVAL.

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steelyards made and repaird. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on and for sale, Locks repaired &c. &c. He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be

spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop. Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices. THOMAS STUDMAN. N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn

the trade.

Feb. 10, 1825 .- 6-tf. COTTON. FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale-also-fifth proof & Common

WHISKEY, of first quality, from the Union Mills-on reasonable terms. Lex. Nov. 10 1825-45-tf. JOHN BRAND.

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON. MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China wate ielected with care expressly for this market, contain-Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,

do. do. Tea do Plates Twiffers & Muffins, Oval Dishes,
Covered do. very handsome,

do Soup Tureens Bakers and Nappies, Mugs and Pitchers Bowls, Basins and Ewers,

do Teapots, Sugars and Creams, do Coffee Bowls and Saucers, Tea cups and Saucers. &c. &c. Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome,
Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every descripon which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very

small advance for cash. CASH will be given for a few tons of HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825 .- 19-tf.